California GARDEN

MAY–JUNE 1987
One Dollar
Volume 78 Issue No. 3
ISSN 0008–1116

Old Town Herb Garden

By Martha Rosenberg

Martha Rosenberg in Old Town herb garden.

If you are interested in herbs and want to see a growing and working herb garden, then look behind the Machado-Silvas House in Old Town State Historic Park. I have been responsible for growing an herb garden there for almost eight years, and I have grown in experience right along with the garden.

When I became a docent in Old Town in 1978, I chose the idea of creating an herb garden as my contribution to the volunteer program. Each docent is required to give 90 hours a year in promoting some historical aspect of the Park. Since cooking and gardening were already my favorite areas of housekeeping — cultivating herbs seemed to fit right in, and the Machado-Silvas House had just been turned over to the docents for their use. Everyone agreed that an herb garden would not only be an authentic addition but, also, an interesting one for the public.

I never really had any experience in growing herbs. I had tried a few in a strawberry jar with limited success, but, I liked the idea. As I said, I like to cook, and recipes using herbs appealed to me as being more sophisticated than just seasoning with salt and pepper and a little onion.

Most herbs I had never seen growing -and that interested me. It seemed like a challenging project and I intended to give it some serious thought. It's funny how things worked out! Forget the serious thought!

Two days later, when I went down to Old Town, there was my herb garden plot completely dug and ready for planting, and the groundskeeper in charge wanted to know what herbs I wanted and how many. I quickly said I would draw him a plan.

I rushed to the library, took out all the books it had on herbs and, for the next couple of days, gave myself a crash course. By the end of the week I had drawn a plan. I simply put the tall-growing herbs in the center, the medium ones in a surrounding circle, while leaving the low-growing ones to make a border.

I tried to figure the number of plants needed by allowing each plant a required number of inches (fortunately the groundskeeper added a few) — turned in my plan and list, and, the next thing I knew, three flats of little 2 inch pots arrived from the herb farm.

With the help of the Park crew, they were all planted, and then the whole project became mine, and mine alone.

All those tiny little plants looked so delicate and vulnerable — the first thing I asked for was some sort of barrier. The Park came up with an attractive split-rail fence. The Park and I have had a beautiful relationship ever since.

As for the garden, it grew, and I grew right along with it. I had help when I needed it from the Park staff and the docents. I was given a free hand to do anything that seemed reasonable and gradually, and naturally, the ideas came and were adopted — till now we docents have a small herb business.

We grow 30-35 different herbs, most of them culinary, a few medicinal and a few for fragrance. The medicinal herbs are grown solely as a public interest item, as we do not recommend them for any cures. The fragrant ones are for our sachet bags and potpourri mix: lavender, rose geranium, lemon verbena, mint. These having a more penetrating odor (rue, yarrow, wormwood southwood) are insect deterrents, and we use them in our moth bags. We make a tea mix from mint, lemon grass, lemon verbena and lemon balm, and another with pineapple sage, spices, and lavender flowers.

We find it more convenient to use combinations of herbs in cooking rather than to try to keep a supply of many herbs fresh on the shelf. With this idea in mind, we combined specific herbs for specific type recipes: Mexican Mix, Italian Mix, Chicken Mix, Poultry Mix, Soups and Stews Mix. All combine at least four herbs, some more. Then, we wrote a cook book using these mixes in the recipes — naming the herbs in each mix for those people who wanted the cook book, but not the mixes. The mixes are sold in individual envelopes, or all five mixes in smaller envelopes in a "Sampler".

As you can see, one thing led to another in a gradual and natural evolution.

Continued on page 71

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San Diego Floral Association
for 77 years.

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PRINTED BY:
Neyenesch Printers, Inc.
2750 Kettner Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92101

Manuscripts are invited. Deadline is 90-days prior to publication date. All manuscripts and illustrations submitted will be handled carefully but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. All submissions must be double spaced and accompanied by return postage, if you expect them to be returned to you. Hortus Third is the authority for all botanical names used in this magazine. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of the California Garden.

Address all editorial material to:

®CALIFORNIA GARDEN
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619

Postmaster, Send Form 3579 to:
California Garden, Casa Del Prado
San Diego, CA 92101-1619

California SINCE 1909
GARDEN
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO. ISSN 0008-1116

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Garden Center
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619
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(619) 232-5762

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Cover Designs by Pat Ziebarth

New books donated by publishers, authors, or friends, are reviewed by Mary Lou Orphey, our Book Reviewer, and then placed in the horticultural library of the San Diego Floral Association. We welcome new books and hope you will come in to read them. The library is located in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego. It is normally open from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. on weekdays. It is closed on weekends and holidays. The librarian is available on Tuesdays. The library contains many old, rare, new and interesting horticultural books plus a complete set of California Garden magazine from 1909 up to the present issue. Also, we have some horticultural magazines, including some in Russian and in Hebrew languages. The library card file is being put on the computer for reference. Also, a copying machine was recently purchased for the library. Current floral magazines are available for your reading pleasure.

Each year in the July/August issue of California Garden, we publish a free listing of garden clubs which are not affiliates of San Diego Floral Association. If you want your garden club to be listed free, submit the name of the club, name, address, and telephone number of the President of the club, and time and place of meeting, no later than May 15, 1987.

The deadline for horticultural events and ads for the next issue is May 25, 1987.

For only $25.00 a year, a **professional business** relating to horticulture can become a member of San Diego Floral Association and be listed in each issue of California Garden magazine as a "Professional Affiliate". This listing would include name, address and telephone number of the business. It is a wonderful opportunity to reach gardeners.

We welcome articles which are both informative and interesting to California gardeners. Persons who furnish article, front cover, photos, sketches, or pictures used in the magazine will be entitled to up to 3 copies of the California Garden magazine containing their contribution, in appreciation. Since we are a non-profit organization, no fees will be paid for articles or pictures. Submit articles double or triple spaced, and include postage if you desire to have your article or photos returned.

The policy listed above was approved by the Governing Board of the San Diego Floral Association on 2 August 1985 and is effective immediately, unless otherwise noted above.

® CALIFORNIA GARDEN (ISSN) 0008-116) (USPS 084-020), a non-profit publication, is published bi-monthly for $5.00 per year, or $9.00 for two years, by San Diego Floral Association, Inc., Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA. Single copy is $1.00. For foreign countries add $1.00 for extra postage. Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1910 at the Post Office in San Diego, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Second class postage paid at San Diego.

HORTICULTURE CALENDAR

*San Diego Floral Association Event

***Free Floral Crafts Instruction Workshop** with Colleen Winchell every Thursday, Casa del Prado, Rm. 105, Balboa Park, 10-3 p.m. Info: 479-6433.

March 27 through April 19

Alice Menard's Garden open for visitors. Fri.-Sun. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Closed Mon-Thurs. Admission $3.50 each. 13027 Mapleview St., Lakeside, CA (619) 443-2400.

April through July

Artist, Writer, and Garden Designer, Karen Kee's "California Cottage Garden" open Tuesdays 1-3 p.m. at 12819 Selma Court, Poway, CA Guests welcomed.

April 1 - 30

"Garden Project - an Environmentalist's Garden". A solo exhibit of botanical drawings by Irina Gronborg on display in Sierra Club Gallery, #9, House of Hospitality, Balboa Park, upstairs from Cafe del Rey Moro; Open Monday - Friday 10-4 p.m. Free.

***April 17**

Old Fashioned Picnic and San Diego Floral Association Meeting. 6 p.m. Picnic $2.50 members; $4.50 guests. Reservations 232-5762. 7:15 p.m. Film on High Sierras "Symphonic Presentation of the Wilderness" by Jim Long, a park ranger. Program free. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park.

April 18, 19

Exotic Plant Society's 9th Annual Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

April 18, 19

Eighth Annual Show by the Shonin Bonsai Society of Southern California, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Sat: 9-4 p.m., Sun: 9-4:30 p.m.

April 18, 19

San Fernando Valley Rose Society's Annual Rose Show, "Salute to the National Flower". Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge. Miniature and cut roses for sale. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m., Sun: 9-4:30 p.m. Amateur growers may bring flowers Sat. 6:30-10 a.m. for display.

April 18, 19, 25, 26

Twentieth Annual Cherry Blossom Festival. Bonsai exhibit, flower arranging, Japantown, Post and Buchanan St., San Francisco, CA. (415) 922-6776.

April 20

Budding and Bark Grafting Class. San Diego Zoo Otto Center Auditorium 7-9 p.m. Registration 6:45. CRFG Members $2.50; non-members $3.50 per class. Bring own knives for grafting.

April 22-24

Landscape Industry Show Educational Seminars Long Beach Convention Center. Fee. Info: California Landscape Contractors Association, 2226 K St., Sacramento, CA 95816.

April 23-May 2

Springtime Natural History of Coastal California Tour. Info: (619) 232-3821, Ext. 202.

April 24-26

Spring Home Garden Show, Pat O'Brien Pavilion, Del Mar Fairgrounds. UCCE Master Gardeners will staff an educational exhibit on tomatoes. Info: Carol Frye Graham 753-6757. Entrance fee.

April 25

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Open House Celebrating 60 Years. Activities for all ages, lectures, displays, book and plant sales, interesting food booths, entertainment, door prizes, educational activities, guided tours, dried plant collection of nearly one million specimens, library, nursery, behind-the scenes tours. 10-4 p.m. 1500 N. College Ave., Claremont, CA 91711. Info: (714) 625-8767. Free admission.

April 25, 26

San Diego-Imperial County Iris Society's 22nd Annual Show and Sale, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, Sat: 12:30-5 p.m., Sun: 11-5 p.m. Free.

April 25, 26

Coronado Floral Associaton's 62nd Annual Flower Show and Garden Show, "Seasons". Spreckels Park, Orange Avenue between 6th and 7th Street, Coronado. Sat: 1-5 p.m. Entertainment and instructional exhibits begin at 2:00 p.m. Plant sale 8-5 p.m. Sat. Sun: 10-4 p.m. Entertainment and instructional exhibits begin 11:00 a.m. Presentation of trophies 3 p.m. Sale of cut flowers 4:00 p.m. Free parking. Admission: Adults $1.50, Children $.25.

April 25, 26

"Golden Anniversary" Rose Show hosted by the Pacific Rose Society. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Hybrid tea and miniature rose plants plus bouquets of flowers for sale. Rosarians will answer visitors' questions. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m., Sun: 9-4:30 p.m.

April 25, 26

Dos Valles Garden Club "Wonder Of It All" Flower Show, Valley Center Community Church, 29105 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, CA Sat: 1-5 p.m.; Sun: 1-4 p.m. Info: (619) 749-3485. Free.

April 25, 26

San Mateo County African Violet Society Show and Plant Sale, Howard Johnson Hotel, Redwood Room, 485 Veterans Blvd., Redwood City, CA. Sat: 2-8 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m.

May 1 - June 4

Artists of the Month - Valley Watercolor Society Members, Hospitality House, Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

May 2

La Jolla Garden Clubs' Annual Flower Festival and Plant Sale, San Diego Trust and Savings Bank parking lot, 7733 Girard, La Jolla. Timed for Mother's Day and Spring planting. Sat: 9-2 p.m. Free.

May 2, 3

Epiphyllum and Fuchsia Show at the Wild Animal

Park sponsored by the San Diego Epiphyllum Society and the San Diego County Branch of the National Fuchsia Society. 9–5 p.m.

May 2, 3

Fallbrook Garden Club's 56th Annual Flower Show "Symphony of Flowers" in Bowers Auditorium at Potter Jr. High School, 1743 Reche Road, Fallbrook. Sat: 2–8 p.m., Sun: 10–4 p.m. Free. Public may enter exhibits Fri. 7–9 p.m. and Sat. 7–9 a.m. Displays include 4 divisions: Horticulture, Artistic Design, Junior Gardening, and Educational. Trophies and door prizes awarded 3 p.m. Sunday. Free. Info: (619) 728–0788.

May 2, 3, Paumanok African Violet Society 8th Annual Show and Sale. Elwood Junior High School, East Northport, NY. Sat: 2–6 p.m.; Sun. 12–5 p.m.

May 2, 3

San Diego Bonsai Club's 22nd Annual Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, 11–5 p.m. Free.

May 3

Baldwin Bonanza. 17th Annual Benefit Plant Sale, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Plants at bargain prices. 9–4 p.m.

May 3

Insect Slide Show. Ida Drapkin will present "What's Bugging You". 2 p.m. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA.

May 3

Quail Gardens Foundation Fun and Funds Festival. Plants, cut flowers, jams and cakes for sale. Ecke Bldg., Quail Gardens, Encinitas, CA. 10–4 p.m.

May 4

Citrus Class at San Diego Zoo Otto Center Auditorium, 7–9 p.m. sponsored by California Rare Fruit Growers and the Zoo. Info: (619) 422–2400. Fee.

May 6

Class on Avocados, Cherimoya, and Mangos at San Diego Zoo Otto Center Auditorium, San Diego. 7–9 p.m. Fee. Info: (619) 422–2400.

May 7–16

Tulip Time Tour escorted by Cheryl Hedgpeth. Info: (619) 299–3010.

May 9

Horticulture Heritage Committee Spring Meeting featuring a plant/history walk led by Dale Ward, plus a presentation by Doug Scott, a specialist in antique ceramics and vintage garden ornament. Serra Museum, Presidio Park, San Diego. 1–4 p.m. Info: 295–5969. Free.

May 9, 10

Los Angeles Branch IGS Geranium Show and Sale. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, CA. Sat: 12–4 p.m.; Sun. 10–4 p.m.

May 9, 10

Bromeliad Show Descanso Gardens, La Canada, Flintridge, CA. 9–4:30 pm.

May 9, 10

Bright Petals African Violet Society's Show and Sale at Holiday Inn Gold Room, 3017 10th, Great Bend, Kansas. Sat: 9–7 pm.; Sun: 10–5.

May 9, 10

African Violet Society of Rochester Annual Show and Sale, Garden Center of Rochester, 5 Castle Park, Rochester, N.Y. Sat: 2–6 p.m.; Sun: 11–5 p.m.

May 10

14th Annual Mother's Day Show by the San Diego Epiphyllum Society at Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, San Diego. Hundreds of blooms, educational exhibits, cutting sale. Members will give advice on potting, growing from seed as well as cuttings, and will answer questions. 10:30–4:30 pm. Free.

May 12–16

American Horticultural Society's 42 Annual Meeting at the Omni Park Central Hotel, New York City. Behind-the-scenes tour of New York Botanical Garden and Brooklyn Botanic Garden are planned. Emphasis on urban gardening. Info: write to AHS Annual Meeting, P.O. Box 0105, Mount Vernon, VA 22121, or call (703) 768–5700.

May 13

May Meeting and Mini-Show of Epiphyllums at Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Informal showing of blooms by members. Cuttings and small plants available. Visitors welcome. Free. 7:30 p.m.

May 16, 17

San Diego Geranium Society's 15th Annual Show and Sale featuring hundreds of varieties with placards providing background info. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Plant sale in courtyard on Sat. and in Room 103 on Sun. 11–5 p.m. Info: M. Bates (619) 422–4422, or G. Stewart (619) 726–9269. Free.

May 16, 17

Fiesta de Flores, Annual Benefit Sale. South Coast Botanic Garden. Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 9–4 p.m.

May 16–30

England Spring Garden Tour with San Diego Home and Garden. Includes Chelsea Flower Show in London. (619) 239–9973.

May 17

Epiphyllum Society of America's Annual Epiphyllum Show. Horticultural advice, flower cuttings and potted plants for sale. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, CA. 11–4:30 p.m.

May 18

Class on Other Subtropicals with Merit at San Diego Zoo Otto Center Auditorium. 7–9 p.m. Fee. Info: (619) 422–2400.

May 22, 23, 24

National Fuchsia Society '87 Convention at Pea Soup Andersen, Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad, CA. Registration 10 a.m. Fri., 22nd. Tour of local gardens, seminars, etc. Info: Fred Stevens (619) 278–9495, or Linda Weems, 19691 Matsonia Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92646.

HORTICULTURE CALENDAR

*San Diego Floral Association Event

May 23, 24, 25
Fuchsia Show at Carlsbad Mall, Highway 78 between I-5 and Vista. 10-5 p.m.

May 23, 24
Balboa Park Bromeliad Study Group Show and Plant Sale to benefit the "Leonard Kent Bromeliad Garden" at the San Diego Zoo. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

May 23, 24, 25
Santa Anita Bonsai Society Show. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. 9-4:30 p.m. Plants, books and bonsai supplies for sale. Demonstrations 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

May 23, 24
Glendale Chrysanthemum Society Plant Sale with 300 varieties for sale as well as tropicals, orchids, bromeliads and bird of paradise. Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA. 9-4:30 p.m.

May 23, 24
North (San Diego) County Rose Society's 21st Annual Rose Show, Plaza Camino Real, Carlsbad. Cut rose entries from other societies are welcome. Sat: 1-6 p.m.; Sun: 12-4 p.m. Free.

May 24
South Bay Epiphyllum Society's Epiphyllum Show. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. 10-4 p.m. Plants and cuttings will be for sale.

May 30, 31
San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation's Annual Plant Sale, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat: 10-5 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m. Bring donations in Friday afternoon to Room 104.

May 30, 31
Heartland African Violet Society's 6th Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: 1-5 p.m., Sun: 11-5 p.m. Free.

May 30, 31
Valley Satsuki Azalea Society's Azalea Show and Sale. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, CA. Azaleas shaped into bonsai forms, plants displayed in bonsai pots, demonstrations on how to train and grow azaleas into bonsai shapes. 9-4 p.m.

May 30, 31
South Coast Rose Society's Rose Show "Hello Dolly". Hybrid tea roses, miniature roses and floral arrangements. Newest hybrids of miniature roses for sale. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. Sat: 1-5 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m.

May 31
Spring Festival at River Farm, 7931 East Blvd. Drive, Alexandria, VA. Plants, gardening items, arts and crafts for sale. Water gardening demonstrations. 11-4 p.m. Fee.

June 5-July 2
Landscape Paintings by Jackie Carty on display at Hospitality House, Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA 9-3:30 p.m.

June 6
Daylily Show presented by the Southern California Hemerocallis and Amaryllis society at Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA. 9-4:30 p.m.

June 6, 7
National Fuchsia Society's Fuchsia Show and Sale. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, CA 9-4:30 p.m.

June 6, 7
South Coast Branch of the National Fuchsia Society's Fuchsia Show and Sale at South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. Sat: 9:30-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m.

June 6, 7
San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society's Show and Sale, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: 1-5 p.m., Sun: 10-5 p.m. Free.

***June 11, 12, 13**
Bus Tour to San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay, Madonna Inn, Solvang, and Lompoc. Double occupancy, $110. Ten dollar discount for members. Reservations call Jerry Ray 232-2661.

June 13, 14
South Coast Cactus and Succulent Society's Annual Show and Sale. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. Sat: 12-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-4:30 p.m.

June 13, 14
Southern Gladiolus Society's Annual Gladiolus Judged Show. Amateurs are encouraged to enter. Demonstrations on hybridizing. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-3 p.m.

June 14
Southwest Hemerocallis Society's 14th Show. If you want to put in a flower arrangement of daylilies, contact Marie Walsh, (619) 298-5182. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego. Noon-5 p.m.

***June 16**
80th Annual Meeting and Pot Luck by San Diego Floral Association. 6 p.m. Potluck $1.00 members, $2.00 non-members. Reservations 232-5762. 7:30 p.m.: Installation of officers and "Reconstruction of Historical Gardens Through Archaeology with Emphasis on Southern California Rancho Period" by Ann Noah, County Archaeologist. Program free to all.

June 18-July 5
Del Mar Fair. San Diego Floral Association will have a booth at the Fair for the sale of California Garden magazine. We need volunteers to sell each day from 10-2 p.m., and from 2-6 p.m. Call (619) 442-4242 if you are available to sell the magazines. We prefer two persons at a time to sell it. You will have a good time, meet interesting folks, and you are needed. See the Fair with its fabulous flower exhibits.

June 20, 21
San Diego Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show and Sale.

Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego. Sat: 12–5 p.m.; Sun: 10–5 p.m. Free.

June 20–28

Descanso Bonsai Society's 17th Annual Bonsai Show and Sale. Demonstrations and sale of pots, tools, books, etc. Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA. 9:30–4:30 p.m.

June 21

Garden Talk – "How Does Your Garden Grow?" by June Natter. Discussion of bedding plants, vegetables, seeds, cuttings, and houseplants. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 2 p.m.

June 25–July 30

UCLA Extension Class on "Japanese Landscape Architecture, Present and Past". Room 2333, Graduate School of Management, UCLA on Thursdays 7–10 p.m. Fee. Taught by Norifumi Hashibe. Info: Division of Landscape Architecture, P.O. Box 24901, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (213) 825–9414.

June 27

Daylily/Lily Day display of over 100 cultivars. American Horticultural Society HQ, River Farm, 7931 East Boulevard Drive, Alexandria, VA. 10–4 p.m. Fee.

June 28

South African Slide Show presented by Beth and Julius Glogovcson from a gardener's perspective of South Africa. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. 2 p.m.

OLD TOWN HERB GARDEN *Continued from page 66*

It is a hobby I have thoroughly enjoyed. I have met some interesting people and I have learned a great deal.

At the beginning of this article I invited you to come see our garden. A word of warning: Don't expect a formally designed herb garden. This is a working garden such as a Mexican family home might have had in San Diego in the early 1800's when water was carried by hand, and practicality was the main issue. In deference to the historical aspect of the Park, the plants are not labeled, but there is a chart available for the asking. Herbs grow quite easily in this San Diego area. Some of them are very attractive and make pleasant additions to your flower gardens.

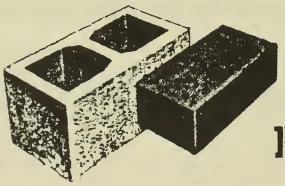
Cutting and planting go on ten months of the year — so the garden is seldom in a finished state. Over the past couple of years, I have picked up good, dependable help with the gardening, assembling and packaging — so I no longer do the whole thing by myself. I am not pushing herbs — but if you are looking for a rewarding hobby, you might like a little herb garden of your own! Who knows where it might lead you?

READER, CAN YOU SPARE A BOOK?

The San Diego Floral Association Library welcomes donations of books. If you know of a copy of "THE PLANT HUNTERS" by Alice M. Coats, (originally published as "THE QUEST FOR PLANTS", call the Floral Librarian at 297-2167.

HAZARD MART

San Diego County's Masonry and Home Center



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Wildflowers of Our Spring

Written and illustrated by Karen Kees

Some of my earliest memories are of playing in fields of California wildflowers. Each spring lupins **(Lupinus** species), California poppies **(Eschscholzia californica)** and non-natives like dandelions **(Taraxacum officinale)** and Queen Anne's lace **(Daucus carota)** carpeted the fields near my home. Drab vacant lots became bright with bloom. Hillsides were adorned with party colors: orange — poppies, pink — owl's clover, and purple — lupin, and Chinese houses **(Collinsia heterophylla).**

Those sights aren't so common now. Houses have sprung up where fruit trees once grew. Exotic grasses and weeds have squeezed out many of our native wildflowers; the hillside displays are not as intense.

Nostalgia for the wildflower scenes of my childhood inspired a gardening experience I'll never forget.

Those indelible memories encouraged me to throw fifteen dollars worth of mixed wildflower seed onto the weedy, unimproved field next to my garden.

That night, visions of wildflowers kept me awake.

My elation escalated when I noticed the first tiny leaves sprouting a week later.

Then stark reality hit; ninety percent of the little seedlings were resident weeds and grasses. There would be no wildflower bonanza if they stayed.

I resolved to stick with my wildflower dream; the weeds would have to be pulled, one by one, by hand.

On hands and knees, for hours each day, I searched out the undesirables. Images of countless seedlings became imprinted on my brain. Even as I closed my eyes at bedtime I saw them.

Those obsessive weeks, early in my gardening career, are etched in my memory.

I learned two things from the experience: to eliminate weeds before sowing wildflowers and the identity of many flowers and weeds by their first two leaves.

I was eventually rewarded for my diligence; my wildflower field exploded into color the following spring. But the fantasy of carefree wildflower displays died.

Last fall I decided to plant a large area to wildflowers again. This time weed elimination came first.

The "solar pasteurization" method was helpful. It is most effective in areas that receive full sun.

Thoroughly soak the area, then lay a clear — not black — plastic tarp over the ground. Pile soil or sand along the edges of the plastic; no air should be able to escape. Put a few rocks or boards over the plastic to keep the wind from disturbing it.

The sun shining through the plastic will cause heat to accumulate. Temperatures high enough to destroy many seeds are created.

Leave the plastic in place for as long as possible, no less than a month. Summer, when temperatures are high, is the best time.

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This method gives you a head start on weed control, but it won't eliminate them all. The best aspects of solar sterilization are: it involves no toxic chemicals — it's safe, it is relatively inexpensive, and requires little labor. Best of all, it kills most surface grass seed — exotic grasses are one of our worst wildflower enemies.

When surviving weed seeds grow, a week or two after our first rains, carefully spray with Round-up. The area I planted was too large for regular weeding, so I followed up with two more sprayings, three weeks apart.

If you intend to dig or cultivate the soil, do it before solar sterilization and spraying. Seeds that have lain dormant, lower in the ground, will sprout when near the surface.

Wildflowers are usually planted in October and November so they'll germinate and grow during our rainy winter. If you supplement water in the spring, they can be planted as late as March. Because my weed control efforts took place in December and January, I planted in February.

The largest wholesale wildflower seed company in the world, Environmental Seed Producers, Inc., sponsored this wildflower project. They donated 29 species and six seed mixtures — perennials and annuals — for trial in my garden.

Many California natives — winter annuals — were included. Four particularly showy ones are: clarkia — **Clarkia unguiculata,** godetia -**Clarkia amoena,** California blue bell — **Phacelia campanularia,** baby blue eyes — **Nemophila Menziesii.** These winter annuals have adapted by growing during our rainy period. They produce lots of seed — for next year's crop — and die in late sprng. This way they avoid having to survive our hot, dry summers.

Texas native wildflowers are especially interesting. Many of them make themselves at home here. The lovely, but notoriously invasive Mexican evening primrose or pink buttercup -**Oenothera Berlandieri,** is an interloper from the Lone Star State. Fortunately, most Texans aren't pesky.

Species from the Eastern and Northern United States were also sampled.

Each species, except the mixtures, had a small test plot to itself.

Seed mixtures are exciting; full of surprises.

In nature, wildflowers produce a brilliant, but brief, spectacle. Bloom can be geatly prolonged by resuming regular watering as our rains taper off, in March or April.

Please, plan to visit these wildflower trials. Their peak, in May, should be a stunning show. Bloom will begin in April and continue into summer.

Visiting hours are: April through July, Tuesdays 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Address: 12819 Selma Ct., Poway, CA 92064.

Artist Karen Kees is a garden designer/consultant, speaker, BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS' Southwestern garden consultant, and President of the Professional Women's Landscape and Horticulture Association -- PWHLA.

Reprint courtesy of
San Diego Home/Garden magazine

Sun Beauty

That's the translation from the Greek Hemerocallis — daylilies to us. Tough, tolerant, easy to grow, and beautiful

By Gretchen M. Pelletier

A traveler arriving in San Diego by plane is soon transported along Harbor Drive, where much of the year a golden splash of color, warm as the city itself, is one of the first greetings he or she receives. These daylilies — thousands of them — planted through the center divider and alongside the road, were chosen, not only for their dramatic effect and the way they complement our palms, but also because "daylilies are tough," explains Ron Pekarek of The Pekarek Group, landscape designers for the project. "They just keep producing at different times of the year and they're among the most maintenance-free plants I know of. We use daylilies in a lot of our projects, not only because of the flowers, but because of the basal growth — the bright green plays great against darker greens in both 'mid-western-type' schemes and with palms."

Daylilies — how did they get here?

The name of the plant is **Hemerocallis**, derived from the Greek **hemera** — sun — and **kallis** — beauty: beauty for a day, daylilies. They're hardy, herbaceous perennials of the **Liliaceae** family. Daylilies originated in China and Japan where they were used for medicinal puposes. "We do not recommend eating them today," says C.R. Bowman, president of the Southwest Hemerocallis Society, "because people use too many chemicals in their gardens." (If you're a purely organic gardener, however, the flowers make peppery additions to salads.)

Daylilies were brought overland to Europe in the 1700s and then transported to the United States by early settlers. In the 1930s additional species were sent to Dr. A.B. Stout, whose hybridizing work formed the basis for today's hybrids.

There are three kinds of daylilies: evergreen, whose foliage never dies back; semi-evergreen, with foliage that dies back part way; deciduous, whose leaves completely die back in the winter, reappearing in the spring. In San Diego the evergreen varieties are most favored because our winters aren't severe enough to require a plant that goes completely dormant for those months. They come in miniature (flowers under 3 inches), small-flowered (3 to 4½ inches), and large-flowered (over 4½ inches). Thanks to creative hybridizing, there are countless varieties: "We now have daylilies that are diploids, with 22 chromosomes, and tetraploids, which have been chemically induced to have 44 chromosomes," says Bowman. "When you double chromosomes you get hardier, sturdier, tougher plants." Bowman is a dabbler in hybridizing, and is working toward increasing bud count and expanding the blooming season.

Daylilies grow in clumps of "fans" which, when divided from the rest, can start clumps on their own. Each fan generally produces one or more flowering stalks, called scapes, per season. The scape, which reaches above the foliage (sometimes up to 5 feet tall), carries the flower buds. Daylily buds open one at a time, and usually one or two per day, closing by evening; thus, the more buds, the longer the blooming season. If you're looking at daylilies in a nursery, select those with several fans and, if in bloom, those with the most branches and buds. Daylilies propagate both by seed and by the fans dividing themselves. Most growers find their clumps need thinning at least every three years: dig up the entire plant and pull, or carefully cut the fans apart. Before replanting, soak the roots for a bit in water, then build a conical mound in the hole over which the roots can be spread.

Taking care

Though daylilies are very hardy, and can stand drought or even a certain amount of overwatering, like any plant they respond to peak

conditions. Daylilies should be grown in full sun, though some varieties will tolerate shade. Planting is possible any time of the year in Southern California.

Before transplanting, work some organic matter such as compost or Lomax into the soil; don't be tempted to use a chemical fertilizer yet because the plants' roots readily absorb nutrients and you're likely to burn the new growth. Dehydrated manures are all right, fresh manure is too strong. In heavy or clay soil, some sand or perlite helps drainage.

The growers we spoke with agreed on general care for established plants. Bill Teague, a hybridizer and member of the Hemerocallis Society, told us he waters the daylilies in his Del Mar garden about once a week, though "they're pretty sturdy and could do with less. I use redwood bark for mulch (daylilies like their roots kept cool, though not always wet), and a timed release fertilzer applied in March and sometimes in May or June. I let them harden off in the fall." Osmocote and Agroform are his recommendations; Bowman also uses a balanced fertilizer twice a year. A third source, a pamphlet given to members of the Southwest Hemerocallis Society, suggests weekly applications of a mild fish emulsion solution applied to roots or foliage during the blooming season: "This type of nourishment gives the greatest rebloom, especially in mild regions where six months or more of blooms is possible."

Daylilies ideally prefer a soil pH of 6 to 6.5; if your yard is very acidic, this pamphlet suggests digging in some crushed oyster shell; lime is another solution.

The number of varieties ...

...is increasing, though you might not guess it if only shopping a general nursery, where yellows and oranges seem to be the most available. "Daylilies come in near-white, yellows, oranges, reds, purples, lavenders, and some that are almost black they're so red. Some are multicolored. The only colors you can't find — yet — are true shades of white, green, and blue," says Bowman. Shapes vary, too, from spider-like, long, narrow petals to full, rounded, and ruffled.

Two local nurseries that we know of that specialize in mail-order daylilies are Cordon Bleu Farms (Box 2033, San Marcos 92069); and Iris Lane Gardens (1649 South Iris Lane, Escondido 92026); catalogs from either are $1. "Even if you don't buy any plants," says Teague, "the Cordon Bleu catalog is a good reference book because of the color photos and the information on which plants grow well in our area. Bob Brooks, one of the owners of Cordon Bleu, is coming up with new hybrids that are especially good for San Diego."

If you're interested in learning more about these flowers, consider attending one of the regular meetings of the Southwestern Hemerocallis Society; for information, contact C.R. Bowman at 273-7937.

"Sugar Ann" Snap Peas

Stringless Snap Pea Sugar Daddy

All America Selections

A round, edible, snap pea is available for gardeners who love the garden-fresh snap pea taste but have limited space. The fruit of 'Sugar Ann', the daughter of the famous edible pea pod 'Sugar Snap', tastes just as sweet as its parent's succulent pods.

Two special attributes unquestionably made 'Sugar Ann' an All-America Selections Winner — earliness and short growth habit. It is about 14 days earlier than 'Sugar Snap' and, in fact, is the earliest of all snap peas. Another welcomed aspect of 'Sugar Ann' is that the peas grow on a compact, 18-inch-high bush, rather than on a vine, like 'Sugar Snap'. Although 'Sugar Ann' does not produce as high a yield as 'Sugar Snap', the bush habit will be a boon for gardeners in metropolitan areas with limited gardening space or for those who enjoy the merits of gardening on balconies and patios in containers.

There are several ways to enjoy a good harvest of 'Sugar Ann' from containers.

Use a pot that is at least 10 inches in diameter. For a 10-inch pot, it is suggested to grow no more than 4 to 5 plants per pot. If the diameter is increased to 18 inches, for example, as many as 10 to 12 plants will do well and yield a good harvest. Be sure the soil is porous, and a neutral pH is best. Prepared packages of soil-less mixture do well.

As one garden writer wrote about her experience with growing 'Sugar Ann', "The veins were very healthy, sturdy and compact. The taste was excellent." Look for 'Sugar Ann' in seed mail order catalogs and in seed packets found in seed racks. Don't miss this early bush treasure.

The Madeiran Geranium

By Carol Roller

I first saw **Geranium maderense** in a 1976 flower show. It was about 18 inches tall, a single erect stem with thick, deeply cut leaves on long, drooping petioles. It was confined to a 6-inch clay pot. Although it had a deprived appearance and there was no sign of a flower, I found the plant intriguing.

True geraniums or cranesbills, meaning plants of the genus **Geranium,** are seldom seen in southern California. **Geranium sanguineum** is sometimes pictured in catalogs. This low, bushy perennial with rounded reddish-purple florets and small, soft leaves which are cut nearly to the base is a European wild flower that is very amenable to cultivation. Another easy grower is the American native, **G. maculatum.** This biennial usually over-winters as a compact seedling which grows rapidly to a height of about three feet in the spring. After it bloooms and drops its seeds, the plant dies. I saw a strong family resemblance between **G. maculatum** and **maderense.**

About 1981, I obtained a few seeds of **G. maderense** from the seed bank of a plant society. The seeds germinated quickly without special treatment of any kind. The five seedlings were compact rosettes with leaves five inches across. The following spring came and went, but my plants did not bloom. That summer I put them into 2-gallon cans. I carried them here and there looking for a location that pleased them, but they lost their fresh, youthful appearance. The neat rosettes had elongated. They looked bedraggled and unhappy.

Eventually I met a man who had grown and flowered **G. maderense.** He recommended planting them in the ground. My problem was that the soil in my yard was terrible. It was hard and poorly drained, but eventually I planted one in each of two locations. One plant died in a few weeks. The second deteriorated. I lifted it and replanted it into a 4-gallon can. I sent one of the other plants home with a friend. but it later died. My next attempt to plant a **G. maderense** was in a shady spot covered with small leaved English ivy and wood violets. It took me a week to dig the hole, chipping a little at a time. The day after the excavation was completed, I assembled tools, soil amendments, and geranium, but I found standing water in the hole. I rapidly refilled the cavity and replanted the ivy and violets, neither of which seemed to mind the disturbance.

In Los Angeles I saw a blooming **G. maderense** in a 15-gallon can. "Well," I told myself, "if that is what it takes, I will do it!" Unfortunately I had no sheltered place to keep it; it repeatedly dried out and the plant showed considerable stress. I was determined to get the others into the ground. In the summer of 1985, instead of pruning an over-grown **Cissus** along the east side of the garage, I removed it. The 4-gallon geranium soil ball had to be flattened in order to fit between the foundation and the low retaining wall, but within a few days, I could see that **G. maderense** had found a home! It grew so well that I soon dug out another old plant along the same wall and planted a second geranium.

Shortly after New Year, I saw buds forming on both of them. The flowering began early in March. The growing tip of each plant was then about 24 inches above the ground. The first florets appeared close to the growing tip. The uppermost leaves stood up around them. As bloom progressed, the entire flowering unit grew taller. At its showiest in late April, the plants were about 55 inches high, but leaned forward a bit because of their proximity to the wall. The petioles seemed to elongate, bringing the lacy, dark green leaves outward beyond the flowering mass. The lowest leaves dropped to the ground. Those petioles pressed downward to help support the gigantic top. It was a glorious sight, a cloud of purplish-pink flowers surrounded by a purplish haze of glandular hairs.

About the time bloom began, we decided to sell the house. A buyer was found very quickly. Included in the escrow instructions was the condition that I be permitted to harvest the seeds if escrow closed before the seeds matured. The early florets did not produce seeds. This is probably a mechanism to prolong the bloom period. Every floret has the potential to develop five seeds, each of which is enclosed in a husk-like carpel. When mature, these carpels peel away from the base of the central column, throwing the seed out. It is possible to harvest them, but they must be collected by nimble fingers at the stage when the carpel has begun to curl upward. Any slight agitation will cause the carpel to coil instantly and eject the contents. Seed picking is a sticky business. The ripe seeds are found toward the inside of the flower head, as new florets continue to open above and outside the earlier ones. The glandular hairs exude a substance which has to be scrubbed off the hands with soap and water, but I collected a copious amount of seed. The seeds that were thrown by the plant will come up of their own accord.

By the time we moved in late May, my plants had passed their prime. A few new florets were still opening every day, but these were over-shadowed by the ashen color of the old portions of the seed head. Having exerted all their energy in flowering, the mature plants would soon disintegrate. After watching them for five years, I was glad I did not have to witness their demise.

When my seedlings were young, there was no up-to-date source of information on the genus

Geranium. (The plants commonly called geraniums are actually **Pelargoniums.**) In 1985 HARDY GERANIUMS by Peter F. Yeo was published by Croom Helm Ltd. Dr. Yeo is the taxonomist at University Botanic Garden, Cambridge. In the book he describes in detail 110 types of **Geranium** which are being grown in Britain. Most of these are species from various temperate areas of the world, but the few hybrids in existence are also included.

The profile on **G. maderense** was very enlightening to me. According to Dr. Yeo, in the 1950's Major C.H.C. Pickering observed it in cultivation in Madeira, where it existed in very limited natural colonies. The major brought it to Dr. Yeo for evaluation. He confirmed that it was a separate and distinct species, although it is closely related to **G. palmatum,** a short-lived perennial which is also native to Madeira. **G. palmatum** has been cultivated since the eighteenth century, but it is sometimes called by the erroneous name **G. anemonifolium.** Major Pickering distributed **G. maderense** to botanic gardens and interested growers in various countries. In the future we will be able to see it in more and more gardens.

As I learned, the plant needs a massive container, but would prefer to be in the ground. The soil should be friable and well-drained. In hot areas, some shade and wind protection is needed. Because it is not frost hardy, it is a conservatory specimen in cold climates, but southern California's coastal climate is perfect for growing this lovely Madeiran geranium.

UC-Tested Tomato Varieties Recommended for Southland Gardens

By Dennis R. Pittenger

Southland home gardeners can better their chances for maximum quality tomato production this summer by including one or more of the following varieties in their spring plantings: Celebrity, Champion, Jet Star, 7718VF, Ace Hy, Floramerica, Big Pick, Early Bush 76, Early Pick, Royal Flush, Jackpot, and Big Set.

The 12 varieties are good bets for doing the job. They were the top performers the past five years in UC field tests designed to identify the varieties that produce best in southern California's coastal and inland areas. More than 40 varieties were tested in the research, conducted at the University of California, (UC) Riverside and at the UC South Coast Field Station in Irvine.

I'm urging southern California home gardeners to try our recommendations, to compare their performance with that of other varieties they've been growing. All of our recommendations have multiple disease resistance and consistently produce high yields with a big percentage of large, flavorful, attractive fruit. They're available to gardeners as transplants or seeds.

My criteria for the field trials included yield in pounds of fruit, fruit size, number of fruit and fruit appearance.

Varieties tested in addition to the 12 recommended ones were Ace 55, All Star, Beefmaster, Better Boy, Better Bush, Big Boy, Bingo, Blazer, Bragger, Duchess, Duke, Early Girl, Freedom, Heavyweight, Heinz 1350, Independence, Lady Luck, Liberty, Pearson Improved, Pole King, President, Revolution, Springset, Sprinter, Super Beefsteak, Supersonic, Supersteak, Valerie and Whopper.

The tomato, the most popular vegetable in America's home gardens for at least the past 15 years, offers gardeners a choice of plant size, fruit size, and disease resistance for bigger harvests.

Each year, thousands of hybrid crosses are made to combine the best genetic characteristics for earlier, smoother, larger, tastier, disease-resistant tomatoes. Breeding advances that appear imminent are plants with resistance to a larger number of virus strains and soil-borne diseases.

Plants geneticists are working to expand today's air temperature range for tomato pollination — 65 to 90°F. Tomato plants that set fruit at higher and lower temperatures would extend the crop's harvest season and its range of adaptability for fruit production.

Also, work is under way to change the shape of beefsteak-type varieties that produce tomatoes with sunken stems. Breeders are trying to raise the stem end so that it is flush with the rest of the tomato and will no longer result in much of the fruit being lost when cored.

DIVISION 12
STUDENT AND AMATEUR FLOWER ARRANGING
Judging Criteria

50% Design and Originality
30% Quality of Flowers
20% Appropriateness to Theme
100% total

These classes open only to student and amateur flower arrangers as defined in Special Rule No. 8. Flower arrangements may not exceed 42" in height and 25" in width.

Premiums Offered Per Class
1st – $10.00 2nd – $8.00
3rd – $6.00 4th – $4.00

Entry Fee:
$1.00 per entry

Class

June 18 and 19
1 The Jewel
2 Amazing Grace
3 All's Fair
4 Grandstand
5 Bower of Power
6 Sticky Situation (Dry)

June 20 and 21
7 Laid Back
8 British Empire
9 Think Pink
10 Eye of the Storm
11 Blue Velvet
12 Miss Twiggy (Dry)

June 22 and 23
13 Burl Ivies
14 Burning Bright
15 A Cut Above
16 Midnight Madness
17 Mixed Bag
18 Wild Oats (Dry)

June 24 and 25
19 Zoo's Who
20 Wild Blue Yonder
21 Highlight
22 Confucius Says
23 Cascade
24 Cattail Capers (Dry)

June 26 and 27
25 Classical Elegance
26 Antique Brass
27 Plum Loco
28 Cast a Spell
29 Lonely Boy
30 Dried and True (Dry)

June 28 and 29
31 Blue Moon
32 Dutch Treat
33 Redhead
34 Double Exposure
35 Above It All
36 Past Performance (Dry)

June 30, July 1
37 Sock It To Me
38 Silver Jubilee
39 Beauty and the Beast
40 Foreign Intrigue
41 Triple Crown
42 Harvest Moon (Dry)

July 2 and 3
43 Bold Stroke
44 Zigzag
45 Lei It On
46 White Satin
47 Baker's Dozen
48 Golden Riches (Dry)

July 4 and 5
49 America's Cup
50 Out With a Bang
51 Reflected Glory
52 Independence
53 Summer Harvest
54 Encore (Dry)

Note: It is the policy of the Fair not to allow the actual flag of the U.S. to be displayed within a flower arrangement.

DIVISION 13
MINIATURE ARRANGEMENTS
Judging Criteria

40% Design
30% Scale
20% Theme
10% Condition
100% Total

Premiums Offered Per Class
1st – $6.00 2nd – $5.00
3rd – $4.00 4th – $3.00
Entry Fee: $0.50 per entry

These classes open to all individuals, both experienced and novice. Arrangements can utilize either fresh or dried flowers, foliage or special accessories. Valued accessories such as heirlooms, etc., should not be used in displays. All arrangements should be in place and ready for judging by 9 a.m. on the first day of exhibition. Arrangements must not exceed overall dimensions of 5" x 5", including containers. Exhibitors are limited to two (2) entries per class.

Class

June 18 and 19
1 Ring of Fire
2 Love is a Rose (fresh materials only)
3 Two Blue

June 20 and 21
4 Petit Point
5 White Knight
6 Princess Di (fresh materials only)

June 22 and 23
7 Small Investment
8 Candlelight
9 Sleeping Beauty (fresh materials only)

June 24 and 25
10 Snug as a Bug
11 Flower Child (fresh materials only)
12 Wee Weeds

June 26 and 27
13 Apoil Sport
14 Rebellious Youth (fresh materials only)
15 Shall We Dance

June 28 and 29
16 Mighty Mite (fresh materials only)
17 Dish It Out
18 Baby Ruth

June 30, July 1
19 Dos amigos
20 Rhythm and Blues (fresh materials only)
21 Sea Breeze

July 2 and 3
22 China Land (fresh materials only)
23 Sew Fine
24 Little Time

July 4 and 5
25 Bells Are ringing
26 Happy Birthday, USA (fresh materials only)
27 Beach Party

Del Mar Fair 1987

DIVISION 14
PRESSED FLOWERS
Judging Criteria

50% Design and Originality
50% Quality of Presentation
Premiums Offered Per Class
1st – $20.00 2nd – $15.00
3rd – $10.00 4th – $5.00

This division is designed to showcase special creations utilizing pressed flowers and foilage. Traditionally, pressed flowers have been used to create framed floral bouquets and fantasy scenes (such as nursery rhymes) as well as more utilitarian items such as bookmarks and stationery.

Class 115 A single project utilizing pressed flowers.

Happy Birthday for the Wild Animal Park

Fuchsia Garden

By Barney Gonsalves

Those of us who live in the San Diego area are quite familiar with the San Diego Zoo and its reputation as a leader, if not the premier establishment of its kind on planet Earth.

Although its reputation was built on its achievements with the large collection of fauna, it also enjoys, at least with gardeners everywhere, nearly equal status in its vast and varied accumulation of flora. As difficult as it is to see all the animals on just one visit, exploring the grounds for a glimpse of every plant species would take even longer.

Thirty miles north of the San Diego Zoo is the relatively new Wild Animal Park. Still in its infancy, it has already made great strides in catching up to its sister to the south in both its animal collection, and especially so in the horticultural aspect of the park.

Jim Gibbons, Horticultural Supervisor of the park, has been very active and successful in luring various societies to build demonstration gardens in an area of the grounds being reserved for such. The "Epi" (Epiphyllum) House was completed in 1983, as well as the Cactus Garden.

Throughout the year, horticultural exhibits have been held, culminating in September with the now very popular "Beauty and the Beast Show".

It was at one of these exhibits, on June 5, 1983, that Mr. Gibbons once again cast his net into the water. His catch turned out to be the National Fuchsia Society through the San Diego County Branch. His lure, a fuchsia garden, at the Wild Animal Park. Tony Kline, then President of the San Diego County Branch, introduced the idea at the July National Board meeting. Committees were formed to look into the possibility, and on October 1, the decision was made to go ahead with the project.

Annabelle Stubbs became the Wild Animal Park Chairperson, and donations of time, money, labor, and equipment began to pour in. A goal of opening in 1985 was set.

In December of 1983, tractors moved in and began to clear the ground. The site chosen for the garden would be on the side of a hill next to the "Epi" house, taking advantage of frost protection in the winter months.

The landscape architect for the fuchsia house was Cathy Robertson. Her design appeared in the April 1984 issue of the "Fuchsia Fan", and she stayed with the project from its inception on through to completion. Also donating much in this endeavor was the San Diego Gas and Electric which not only donated all the poles, but also the equipment to install them. The Vacation Village Hotel donated both design and installation of the waterfall through Mr. Frank Rich (designer) and Mr. Antonio De Latarre as crew foreman. Paramount Perlite of Downey, California, came forward with all the shade cloth necessary to cover the structure. The California Conservation Corps stepped in on more than one occasion to help with much of the heavy labor, and labor they did. Each weekend, National Fuchsia Society members from Ventura to San Diego would show up to make a dream come true.

By September of 1984, enough progress had been made that it was time to start thinking about plants. Once again the call went out for the needed cultivars and species, and once again members throughout southern California responded.

It should be stated here, there was great fear that fuchsias would not survive in such an inhospitable climate, such as is found in the San Pasqual Valley. With temperatures climbing into the low 100's at times, and below freezing during the coldest months, these fears were justified.

It was decided to plant the garden with mostly fuchsias in 4" pots, and hardier ones from gallon size, in hopes they would acclimate quicker. In May 1985, all was completed, and a new garden was born. The grand opening, May 17, 18, 19, was well attended and the National Fuchsia Society as well as the Wild Animal Park were justifiably proud of their accomplishment. *(Cont. next page)*

The hot summer months proved to be to the fuchsias' liking. They not only grew, but flourished, the only casualties being those in hanging baskets. These succumbed, not because of the heat so much as improper watering due to misters that were regulated by timers. The baskets were too wet, and most of these could not be saved. The worry now was how they would stand the cold winter months ahead. Once again, the fuchsias surprised everyone, and by the garden's first birthday, they were all lush and beautiful. More than one fuchsia fancier was surprised at their ability to not only survive, but to grow so fast. The trick now was to keep them in check.

"Black Friday" arrived in January of 1987. That morning the fuchsias, already showing good growth after their forced dormancy, were met head on with 19 degree temperatures. By Saturday morning, not a green leaf was to be found. Begonias, ficus, and other companion plants, were all lost. Early in March 1987, 90 per cent of the fuchsias were showing new growth. Both lateral and basal shoots have now appeared.

The fuchsia garden is maintained solely by members of the National Fuchsia Societies stretching from San Diego to Ventura, with each branch scheduled on different weekends.

On May 22, 23, 24, the National Fuchsia Society is hosting the Third Annual Fuchsia Convention at Pea Soup Andersens, on Palomar Airport Road in Carlsbad. In conjunction, starting a day later, on May 23, 24, and 25, the San Diego County and Sun Harbor Branches in tandem, are hosting a Fuchsia Show at the Plaza Camino Real Shopping Center, Highway 78 at El Camino Real. We are expecting to have a fabulous show, and hopefully, the Wild Animal Park Fuchsia Garden will be ready. See you there!

P.S. Jim Gibbons has been fishing again! The Bonsai exhibit should be open and he may have a Bromeliad on his hook.

Barney Gonsalves is President of the Sun Harbor Branch of the National Fuchsia Society.

By Pat Ziebarth

An audience of 160 floral enthusiasts at the Tropez Room of the San Diego Hilton sounded of "ooohs" and "aaaaahs" as the San Diego Floral Association presented "Drama In Design" featuring talented favorite, Adrienne Green.

The first design created while Adrienne spoke, was a centerpiece based on a silver candlelabra. Some of the flowers used were lavender heather, pink carnations, lavender freesia, lavender rosemary plus greens. The height conformed to the principle that a centerpiece should not exceed the distance from elbow to fingertips.

As she discussed pre-arranged designs, Adrienne mentioned special features to consider such as space, line, texture, form and color. She advised that unequal proportion is more interesting than equal. Emphasized was the dominance of one material to another and the scale of each. As with any work of art, her creations showed the importance of contrast to keep the design from being boring.

Time was devoted to comparing rhythm and balance that allows the floral arrangement to compliment the container. Adrienne has a fondness for using kelp in her arrangements as was noticeable in the design using anthuriums. The audience was very responsive to her combinations of eucalyptus bark and kelp. (Wet kelp can be shaped to suit any design.) Proteas are another special feature of Adrienne Green's arrangements.

The centerpiece for each table was a single protea in a bed of leather with looped bamboo embedded in the oasis to give a simple, but elegantly airy, dimension.

"Drama in Design" was a highlight of the winter season for all floral enthusiasts and encouraged those in attendance to investigate all the special activities of San Diego Floral Association.

MARGARET BALDWIN, Honorary Life Member, and President of San Diego Floral Association from 1954-1956 passed away March 29, 1987

Drama In Design

l–r Gen McAllister, Jo Westheim, Skipper Cope

Designs created by
ADRIENNE GREEN
Floral Designer and
Lecturer

Photos by Pat Ziebarth

Bromeliads

(FROM FOSSIL TO RECOGNITION)

By Kathy Dorr

Several different fossil specimens have been tentatively identified as bromeliads. The oldest, and the only one found on the American continent, was found in Kansas, and is thought to be a **bromelia.** The others were found in Europe and were not actually positively identified.*

Bromeliads are native to the southern United States, Central, and South America, with the majority being found in Brazil. We do have our natives in the United States. **Tillandsia usneoides,** better known as 'Spanish Moss', is particularly well known. Throughout the southern states, it is found hanging in festoons from the trees. There are several **Tillandsias** and a **Guzmania** that are native to Florida.

The ancient Egyptians were apparently aware of the pineapple, as stylized versions have been identified on columns that were completed before the birth of Christ.

We also know that Columbus returned to his native country and Queen Isabella with samples of what is now known as the 'commercial' type of pineapple. This means the native Americans must have done the hybridization to produce this fruit by at least 500 A.D.

The pineapple was obviously the best known bromeliad in the beginning. The Indians used it for food, medicine, and fiber to produce fabrics or rope. Pineapple was used as an aid in digestion, and to produce wine by both the natives and the Incas. Today it can still be found as an ingredient in some meat tenderizers. It is also used for mulch, landscaping, human consumption, and cattle feed. It is used in the preparation of other foods such as the curdling of milk to make cheese. It is also used, in some instances, for cleaning teeth.

The first pineapple to produce fruit in England was presented to Charles II in 1680, and was considered such an important event that a painting was made that can still be seen in London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

In the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, pineapple began to be used as symbols of hospitality, both in Europe and America. Bed posts, doorways, and even gates often were carved in the shape of a pineapple. Today, the pineapple is often used as an emblem of hospitality.

The first mention of the pineapple in the printed word was in 1516.

Although the pineapple was considered a gastronomical delight, and was grown in greenhouses in practically every part of the world, it was not appreciated as a decorative plant for many years, probably partially because it was the only well known bromeliad. The earliest known person who actually made an expedition to collect bromeliads was a Hollander named Nicolaus Jacquin. He left on his trip in 1755, for the West Indies and Venezuela. He took back only three species all supposedly **Bromelias.** In the early eighteen hundreds, he was followed by a number of other European collectors who were now interested in the decorative beauty of bromeliads as well as menu value. The majority of these collectors were from Belgium. They were fortunate, and found many new species to take back and introduce.

By 1889, John Baker of the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew wrote HANDBOOK OF THE BROMELIACEAE and described eight hundred species. Bromeliads were coming into their own in Europe. This opened the door for hybridization, and extensive work was done in Europe, particularly involving **Billbergias** and **Vrieseas.** Belgium, France and Germany led the field in the hybridizing. Although the bromeliad is a native in the United States, it took many years before it was really recognized and appreciated. The plants were very seldom seen and certainly not available in the trade. In 1896, a nursery in New Jersey, Pitcher and Manda, advertised seventy-six species in their catalog. However, about the only bromeliad that was to be found at this time was an occasional **Billbergia nutans** (better known as Queen's Tears, or Friendship Plant) in some southern and a few California gardens.

The re-introduction of 'European' bromeliads began when a few of the more adventurous nurserymen such as Richard Atkinson of California began to import them for the trade in the 1930's. The one individual who contributed the most toward bringing bromeliads to the forefront, and acquainting the public with these plants is undoubtedly Mulford B. Foster of Orlando, Florida. He made many collecting trips to all the habitats of bromeliads, beginning in 1935. In his journeys he collected over two hundred different species and brought back a multitudinous supply of information as to their natural growing habits. He proceeded to grow the plants in Florida, produce many unusual and different hybrids, and make all available to the public.

By the 1940's, bromeliads had become better known in the United States and began to appear in plant collections. They were also more readily available. They were no longer 'a flower growing in the wrong place', as the quotation describing

a weed goes. They had gained their rightful place and were known as 'epiphytes' not 'parasites', and more and more collectors became interested in collecting and growing these exotic plants.

This lovely, remarkable plant family has endeavored to become a 'star' and has collected its devotees along the way. It seemed to reach a peak in popularity in the middle 1970's, but has dropped off somewhat in the past few years. Perhaps the difficulty of obtaining these plants, among other reasons, has led to this decline.

As the public becomes more familiar with these plants and their beauty, it is my opinion this interest will gain momentum. Education will help. There are several Bromeliad Study Groups available in California -- San Francisco, San Gabriel, Long Beach, Lakewood, and San Diego -- which provide information, as well as sources of supply, for these plants.

As the saying goes -- 'TRY THEM - YOU MIGHT LIKE THEM!' They are relatively easy to grow in the southern California area and certainly can add color to your landscaping!

REFERENCE:
*THE BIOLOGY OF BROMELIADS DAVID H. BENZING
HOUSTON BROMELIAD SOCIETY BULLETIN,
December 1973 - Larry Lawrence

Kathy Dorr is a hobbyist grower, hybridizer, author and Editor of THE BROMELIAD HOBBYIST. She is founder of several Bromeliad Study Groups in California, including Balboa Park San Diego, San Francisco, Lakewood, Long Beach, and San Gabriel. For further information concerning the Bromeliad Study Groups, write her at 6153 Hayter Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90712.

Farm Chemical Safety Is In Your Hands

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) announced a massive national program, "Farm Chemical Safety Is In Your Hands", to improve the efficiency and professionalism of people handling farm chemicals.

According to Dr. Earl C. Spurrier, NACA"s Vice-President of Regulatory Affairs, "Any user of farm chemicals can employ this program at virtually no expense. Simply use gloves, have water available, and wash the gloves and hands and follow label instructions. We hope to develop understanding of the principle that risk equals toxicity multiplied by exposure. By simply reducing exposure, you reduce risk."

Available is a 12-minute videotape and a 12-page booklet for training and communicating the message. The packet includes black and yellow decals for use on farm equipment.

The educational packets are available without charge from NACA. Additional decals and the videotapes and booklets may be obtained at a nominal cost. The address is: National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-1585.

Help With Household Pests

From time to time, we are all bothered by pests infiltrating our homes. Unfortunately, hiring professional exterminators can be expensive. So, when bugs or other pests take up residence, here are a couple of tips to help with the extermination.

You can keep ants away from your house with a mixture of borax and flour. Mix one part flour with two parts borax in a jar. Punch holes in the top and sprinkle the mixture around your home. For inside your cupboards, scrub them until clean, and leave several bayleaves in each to deter insects from returning.

Roaches can also be controlled with a mixture of borax and flour. Sprinkle it around baseboards and doorsills. Also, spoon into jar caps and place them under sinks and cabinets.

Mice can be repelled with the smell of peppermint. Place sprigs of peppermint around any possible entrance a mouse might use. Pieces of cardboard soaked in peppermint oil can also be used. Plug all holes after the rodents are gone.

Pro. Ed. Note: I have used Comet Cleanser sprinkled on counters and where I could see ants entering. Overnight the ants disappeared and did not return.

Rosa damascena bifera has sixty or more pale pink petals. It may be the Rose of Castile brought in 1886.

The Other Rose of Castile

By Betty Newton

Father Junipero Serra's 'Rose of Castile' was the wild rose of our mountains, **Rosa California-ca.** But two other very different roses are called 'Rose of Castile'. It is confusing.

Tradition says roses grew around the missions. Diaries later tell us of roses cherished at the huge Mexican ranchos.

It is reasonable that both rose cuttings and seed would have been sent from Mexico to the missions in their first decades. The medicinal value of rose hips was well established. But, unfortunately, we lack authority to say which roses were sent or even if any were.

In contrast, we know that in 1786 (two year after Serra's death) a French expedition under J-F F. de La Perouse came searching for a northwest passage and a little fur trade.

On reaching Monterey, that expedition exchanged some of the plants they brought (in greenhouses on the deck of one of the ships) for local seeds. The journal of La Perouse's would-have-been, round-the-world venture was sent overland from Kamchatka, Russia, shortly before the two ships and crew went down near the New Hebrides.

That journal is now in English translation and it confirms La Perouse brought roses to California (but doesn't name varieties). Two roses, one full-petaled pale pink, and the other a semi-double rose red, may have come with that expedition. Both **Rosa damascena bifera** and **Rosa damascena trigintipetala** are very ancient. Both have been called 'Rose of Castile' for years.

In The Fragrant Year Helen Van Pelt Wilson writes:

> "Supreme among all fragrant roses is the patriarchal Autumn Damask **Rosa damascena bifera** . . . In the twelfth century, the Arabs brought it to Spain from the Middle East, and Spaniards carried it to the western hemisphere. Every land they settled — South America, the West Indies, Mexico, our own West Coast — came to know this beauty by new names: the 'Alexandrian Rose', 'Mission Rose', 'Rose of Castile', 'Castilian'. Much later, the French called it 'Quatre Saisons' and the English, 'Rose of Four Seasons', or 'Monthly'.

Perhaps though there were roses of Castile. The contest for the title 'Rose of Castile' may go on interminably.

From the name, embracing most of Spain, all of the old kingdom, one would expect this rose to grow beyond the garden wall as does the wild dog rose, **R. canina.**

Possibly both damask roses were among the roses of old Castile and Spaniards took them wherever they settled. But the title is always given like a crown - the 'Rose of Castile'. Both sixty-petaled **R. damascena bifera** and few-petaled

Rosa damascena tricintipetala has only 25-30 petals. It is rose red.

rose red **R. damascena trigintipetala** may have come to Majorca and Spain with the Moors any time between the eighth and twelfth centuries.

There is no indication either was grown on Majorca in Father Serra's time. And Knoche's 1922 volumes on the flora of Majorca list no damask roses, though he does list seventeen other rose species there then. This reference is in the library of the Natural History Museum.

In an interview in the Sixties, early San Diego florist Alice Rainford told me Roses of Castile grew along the boardwalks of early Del Mar shortly after that community was founded by Jacobs Taylor. She said that for some years she grew a rose resembling those.

Alice Rainford's rose grew from a cutting from early pioneer Cave Couts' Rancho Guajome, near Oceanside. I visited that rose at her old residence and pressed a blooming stem. It looks like **R. damascena bifera.**

Two of these roses grow in the rose garden at Whaley House in Old Town, San Diego. The late Dorothy Stemler donated those roses. She wrote that the ancient fluffy pink was still called 'Rose of Castile' both in California and Texas.

The leaves of **R. damascena bifera',** 'Rose of Castile', are grey yellow-green, rough surfaced, and distinctively oval, blunt-ended, with heavily indented veins. The green sepals beneath the flower reach above the bud, and the receptacle below is elongated.

That means the fruit or hip of this rose looks like a tapered miniature Grecian urn rather than a typical round red or orange berry. This pretty elongation is passed on to other roses with **R. damascena bifera** in their ancestry.

Alice Rainford's, old Del Mar's, and Whaley House's 'Rose of Castile' can grow five feet tall on thorny canes. The pale pink flowers are only two and a half inches wide contrary to catalog descriptions. This rose is still available from Roses of Yesterday and Today, 802 Brown's Valley Road, Watsonville, CA 95076-0398.

The other, **R. damascena trigintipetala,** is now listed in Hortus Third as a cultivar or cultivated variety. Twenty years ago it was the 'Rose of Castile' offered by a Texas nursery. At one time the Watsonville nursery offered it as 'Kazanlik'. The basic Cornell reference describes **R. d. trigintipetala** as a "red semi-double". Whaley House grows a 'Kazanlik' of quite another description so there is mystery yet among the Roses of Castile.

The pink autumn damask must be our 'Rose of Castile'. The rose red damask (which I've never seen) has that name some places. And 'Kazanlik', the very double folded and quilled damask rose of pale pink (which is the foundation of the perfume industry in Bulgaria) became confused with **R. damascena trigintipetala.**

Someone else can now work on these tangled skeins.

Betty Newton teaches and writes about horticulture in the San Diego area.

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The Elegant Gerbera

By Bess M. Tittle

On a recent trip I spotted an unusually attractive variety of daisy - first, at a flower stall in Jerusalem, then, at a roadside stand near the Maryland shore, and later, here at home at a nursery in San Diego. This flower which grows in such diverse locations is the Gerbera (**Jamesonii**) daisy, commonly called the Transvaal daisy. It originated in the fields of South Africa but shows no color barriers. Varieties appear in soft pastels, such as peach, mauve or cream, or provide brilliant bursts of color in flame reds, fluorescent oranges, true bright yellows, and vivid pinks.

Amateur gardeners often seek flowers that add such a varied palette of both subtle and voluptuous hues to the garden and also will survive as cut floral arrangements for more than a week. Gerberas fit the bill. They may be used massed in flower beds to accent the focal points of your garden or grown in rows for cut flowers.

These elegant daisies grow on stalks from less than a foot tall to over 18 inches, with lobed leaves, somewhat spinach-like, as long as ten inches. The flowers grow one to a stem, rising directly from the crown in slender rayed petals. They bloom from May to December, peaking in the early summer to late Fall.

Specialists have bred duplex and double strains from the original wild orange-red flower. Duplexes have two rows of rays and are wider (some five to six inches across) and taller (on stems as high as two to two and a half feet). These beauties vary from flat to deep and in swirls or bicolors.

The original Transvaal daisy was brought to Kew Gardens as a botanical sample from South Africa. About twenty years ago, a strain suitable for hot houses was developed.

Then, ten years ago, as a part of its rapidly growing flower industry, Israel introduced the gerbera to its growers to cultivate and produce a commercial crop for its European markets.

Dr. Joseph Shoub spent years experimenting in Ganai-Am, a moshav (collective farm) in Sharon

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Valley. He built and operated sophisticated hot houses, using solar heat in the winter, to develop new strains.

Shoub says, "I select the most interesting and promising flowers with full, strong,definite color." From these he has produced 24,000 different flowers from 200 combinations. The end result: 60 selected as "parents" for a new strain. His breeds are patent registered so that growers all over the world pay him royalties.

To compete in the highly selective European flower markets, Shoub says something different, better and exclusive is always needed, and his new strains are highly in demand.

There are currently eight registered Shoub gerberas, named after Israeli war heroines, including Hanna Senesh, Haviva Riek, Miriam Shahor, Zohara Leviatov and Bracha Fuld -- with plans for 14 more exclusive flowers to commemorate a total of 22 Israeli heroines.

Shoub hot houses yield almost three times the average number of flowers per dunam (four dunam equal one acre) as other growers produce.

About 200 Israeli farmers grow gerberas, exporting a substantial amount — some direct to the Flower Exchange Centers in Holland -but saving some for local markets. Israelis are avid flower buyers, with every home displaying bouquets for the sabbath.

Gerberas have a deep root system that needs good drainage. If drainage is poor, grow in raised beds. Neutral to slightly acid soil is best. Plant these perennials two feet apart with the crowns at least 1/4 inch above the surface. Use a layer of mulch to protect the roots from hot sun. Full sun is best, but partial shade is needed in very hot areas. Let the plants remain crowded until February to April; then divide, leaving two to three buds on each division.

Deep water when plants are flowering; use less frequent watering when dormant. Let the soil become nearly dry before rewatering. Pick off old leaves and feed frequently.

Cut flowers as soon as they are fully opened and slit an inch at stem bottom to prolong life. Gerberas are excellent cut flowers and will last up to three weeks in vases.

To grow from seed, keep in mind that seed must be fresh to germinate well. Sow thinly in sandy, peaty soil at seventy degrees and water carefully. Seeds will sprout in four to six weeks, flowering after twelve to eighteen months.

Gerberas are available at most retail nurseries. At least one local nursery calls them "Gerber" daisies. Their salesman says they are greenhouse grown and "sell out fast."

Integrate your garden with these "starbursts" for extra shots of color and enjoy their bright beauty for a good part of the year.

Bess Tittle recently returned from a trip to Israel. She has been writing excellent articles for California Garden.

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By Mary Lou Orphey

Many Australian native plants have adapted well to our climate. Varieties of eucalyptus and other plants are commonly grown in Southern California. The floral emblem of Australia is the Wattle (Acacia) and over nine hundred varieties grow there. We see the yellow flowers of the Acacia on many of our hillsides. In these two books by Gwen Elliot on Australian native plants, we learn about an expansive colorful plant world beckoning to become a part of our world.

COLOUR YOUR GARDEN WITH AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, by Gwen Elliot. 1984. Published by Hyland House Publishing Pty Ltd., 10 Hyland Street, Melbourne, Australia. Exclusive Distributor, ISBS, Inc. 5602 NE Hassalo Street, Portland, OR 97213 8¼ x 11¼ in. Hardcover $17.95 120 pages.

Plants are divided by color into yellows, reds, blues, oranges and gold, purples and mauves, pinks, white and cream, combinations of white and pink, green, flowers with combinations of colors, and long-flowering plants. There are also descriptions of plants with colorful fruits or foliage, groundcovers, various height shrubs, trees and climbers. Lists of plants for attractive displays throughout the season are included. Each plant is coded as to growing requirements, sun or shade, type of soil, water requirements and temperature.

AUSTRAILIAN PLANTS FOR SMALL GARDENS AND CONTAINERS by Gwen Elliot. Reprinted 1984. Hyland House Publishing Pty Ltd., 10 Hyland Street, Melbourne, Australia. Exclusive Distributor ISBS, Inc. 5602 NE Hassalo Street, Portland, OR 97213. 8¼ x 11¼ in. Hardcover. $17.95. 110 pages.

Types of containers suitable for Australian native plants are discussed, along with soils and other potting mixtures, fertilizers and maintenance requirements. Section One has more than twenty charts of plants suitable for specific uses such as fragrant plants for medium to large containers, plants suitable for indoor containers, and plants suitable for hanging baskets. Section Two describes small area garden plants. Basic planning, garden construction and planting, and maintenance are detailed. There are eighteen charts describing appropriate plants for small gardens. Examples of these charts are climbing plants, plants for narrow beds, and shade-providing small trees.

These two books on Australian plants provide a wealth of information about plants with a potential for enhancing our environment.

A SYNOPTIC GUIDE TO THE GENUS PRIMULA, by G. K. Fenderson, 1986. Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas 66044. Exclusive Distributor, ISBS, Inc., 5602 NE Hassalo St., Portland, OR 97213. 7 x 10½ in. Hardback $40.00 213 pages.

"Complete as the monograph of Smith and Fletcher may have seemed in 1949, any study of Primula must now include the contributions made since that date by Fedorov, Kress, Valentine, Wendelbo, and many others. This book attempts to call attention to recent important works and, where appropriate, to integrate the information contained in them into the framework provided by Smith and Fletcher."

The guide includes: Taxonomic History of the Genus, Origins and Distribution, Supraspecific Subdivisions, Alphabetic List of Taxa, Cultivation, Growing Primulas from Seed, and Pests and Diseases. There is a selected bibliography of reference materials available on Primulas, dating from after the monograph of Smith and Fletcher.

Over fifty black and white illustrations of varieties of Primula are drawn to scale.

This reference book is evidence of the author's dedication to the study of Primula. It will interest botanists and horticulturalists.

PARADISE FARMS GUIDE TO COOKING WITH EDIBLE FLOWERS, by Jay and Pamela North. Paradise Farms, P.O. Box 436, Summerland, CA 93067. 8½ x 11 in. Paperback. $5.00 + $1.00 postage & handling per copy. 16 pages.

If Paradise Farms prevailed, everyone would add a new dimension to his dining pleasure, and a more colorful one too.

Pickled Fuchsias? Mum Stir-Fry? Onion Chive Blossom Omelette? Hibiscus Sushi? Stuffed Hollyhock Appetizers? Do any of these goodies strike your fancy? If not, there are many other recipes in this unusual guide.

The authors are quick to caution buyers not to use flowers grown commercially for ornamental use because of pesticide, or other chemical applications. And don't forget that many flowers are toxic. Paradise Farms grow thirty-five types of edible flowers and plans to grow another seventy-five.

If planning to add flowers to your diet, let this cookbook be your guide.

COOKERY FOR LOVERS, Aphrodisiacs in the Kitchen, by Bettie L. Furuta. 1984 Furuta/Associates, P.O. Box 399, Fallbrook, CA 92028. 8½ x 11 in. 233 pages, Paperback $17.85.

Vegetable growers who like a variety of recipes will enjoy this book. Trivia fans will find lots of facts to tickle their fancy. If you want Bettie Furuta's advice on love foods: "Here is a book written about the love, legends, laughs, and little-known recipes of these foods for the libido".

THE INDOOR GARDEN BOOK, The Complete Guide to the Creative Use of Plants and Flowers in the Home, by John Brookes, 1986 Crown Publishers, Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 8 x 12 in. Hardback $24.95. 288 pages.

Transform your home into a flower garden or tropical paradise.

Through the use of color photographs, the author describes how to use plants effectively indoors, and the decorative quality of plants, how to display plants such as matching plants to containers, grouping plants in a single container, styling with plants, training climbing plants, and more.

The Plant Finder's Guide has many examples of plants for interior use. The Room-by-Room Guide shows how to use plants effectively in the home and how to make appropriate choices for the style of individual homes.

Plant Care answers questions the indoor gardener may have on requirements of healthy plants, light, temperature, humidity, watering, feeding, pots and potting mixtures, growing plants in artificial lights, hydroculture, pruning and training, propagation, problems, pests, and diseases.

THE INDOOR GARDEN BOOK is a visual delight. It is a veritable garden of color. Packed with vivid photographs, diagrams and illustrations, it will make any flower or plant lover's heart flutter with joy.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS, By Roland Stewart Hoyt, 1978 Livingston Press, 146 East Orangethorpe Ave., Anaheim, CA 92108. Available at San Diego Floral Association at Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego. 7½ x 10 3/4 in. Hardback $20.00 485 pages.

Last chance! I hope not! Gardners, students, landscape architects, botanists, horticulturalists, are you listening? San Diego Floral Association has a mere twenty copies of Royland Hoyt's classic. (Pacific Tree Farms in Chula Vista also has a few copies. Their price may not be the same).

If you have a question about planting a particular ornamental plant in a subtropical region, chances are the answer will be in this book. Subtropical regions are Southern California, Florida the Gulf Coast, and the Arid Southwest.

Typed in small print with drawings along the borders, the Compendium describes each plant in detail. In addition, there are sections on structural form, cultural aspects, purpose adaptation, ornamental characters, distinctive qualities, garden miscellanea and a planting guide.

Each plant is rated with one, two or three asterisks. One and two are easier for the new to average gardener; plants with a three rating are for seasoned gardeners. These helpful guidelines come from the author's experience.

Anyone planting, planning or gardening with ornamental plants in subtropical region should have this useful book in their library.

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DO NOT BE MISLEAD by amendments that are represented as a cure-all. You need 10% -40% organic amendments to change the soil texture.

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A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

Compiled by Penny Bunker

BEGONIAS Margaret Lee

continue repotting.
prune plants for shaping and to encourage sidegrowth. Prune gradually about 1/3rd of the plant at one time to avoid shock.
take cuttings for extra plants.
control pests and disease. The cold wet spring has created ideal conditions in which snails, slugs, and mildew thrive.
repot tubers as soon as they are 3 to 4 inches high. Place in strong filtered light.
feed plants with well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer; use ¼ strength once a week.

BONSAI Dr. Herbert Markowitz

develop a watering schedule, but avoid overwatering.
spray for insects as needed, using either systemic or a mild surface insecticide.
control any mildew that might appear with sulphur dust or a liquid spray.
pinch back cypress and junipers for dense growth, using tweezers or fingers to pluck out the tips at the joint. Do not use scissors; the tips will turn brown.
shape deciduous trees by June.
check wires during the growing season.
rotate trees often to maintain proper shape.
fertilize all trees with an organic fertilizer. Do not over fertilize the pines.

BROMELIADS Mary Siemers

cut off shoots (pups) during warm weather for faster and healthier growth. Best is when they are 1/3 or 1/2 size of mother plant.
fertilize plants in warm weather months — use water soluble fertilizer once a month using ½ recommended strength. In addition, a time released fertilizer may be used. Be sure to water thoroughly before fertilizing.
check plants for pests, especially scale, concentrating in the leaf axle. Control by spraying or dipping plants in a solution of 1 tbsp malathion (water based) per gallon of water. Repeat treatment if necessary.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS Frank Thrombley

water thoroughly the soil around the base of the plant, but try to keep the plant dry.
use a systemic pesticide to control mealy-bug, scale, nematodes, etc.
start, or continue fertilizing programs. Remember some plants go dormant in summer and do not need fertilizing.
plan for summer sun or shade requirements for your plants.
transplant pot-bound plants, the earlier the better, so they will have time to be established before cold weather.
groom plants; remove dead leaves, spent flowers, debris, and dirt to keep them neat and attractive.
repot newly acquired plants into the soil or potting mix you normally use. This will allow you to maintain your established watering schedule without worrying about overwatering due to soil mix that is not porous enough.

CAMELLIAS San Diego Camellia Society

maintain a regular watering schedule. Do not allow plants to completely dry out.
start a feeding program; use an acid type fertilizer.
transplant plants that have started new growth.
mulch plants with redwood compost.
watch for pests; leaf beetles — spray or dust to discourage; looper worms — spray with malathion if found; watch for aphids on tender growth, and spray.
prune out all dead and unproductive branches as well as overlapping branches.
feed iron if needed, or give a handful of epsom salts.

DAHLIAS Abe Janzen

draw soil sround the plants as they grow.
feed with a low-nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10), either dry or liquid.
plant smaller varieties and give regular care for growing.
spray regularly for leaf miner, aphids, and thrips.
pinch out centers of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.
soak deeply when watering; let dry before watering again. When buds are forming, soak deeply and more often.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus) Frank Granatowski

protect foliage from hot summer sun. It is best to keep plants in filtered shade.
water regularly. Keep soil moist, but not wet. Use base watering, or a fine misting spray to avoid injury to blooms.
bait for slugs, and snails. A few granules of Sluggeta at the base of the plant

has proven effective and leave little or no residue.
remove spent and wilted blooms by cutting ½ inch from base of the flower using a sharp knife or pruning scissors.
repot cuttings and plants that have outgrown their containers.

FERNS Ray Sodomka
remove dead fronds.
plant spores.
use high-nitrogen fertilizer, liquid or pellets, twice a month.
spray for aphids and scale, if necessary.
water thoroughly; maintain humidity by watering surrounding areas.

FUCHSIAS William Selby
pinch for shape and fullness.
fertilize with high phosphorus/potash fertilizer for buds and blooms.
keep containers clean inside and out; remove dead leaves and blooms.
watch for insects and treat accordingly.
turn the containers to get an even full plant — plants grow toward the light.

GERANIUMS Carol Roller
water thoroughly when plants become relatively dry. Moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should drain away. Keep foilage as dry as possible.
continue feeding a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using less than the recommended strength, often enough to keep plants from developing nutritional deficiences.
continue pest and disease control using products according to the manufacturer's directions.
groom plants, removing discolored leaves and faded flowers.
avoid taking cuttings from regals (Martha Washingtons) and scented, since this is their flowering season. Cuttings may be taken from ivies and zonals, if desired.
protect tender plants from the sun if the temperature is high.
rotate plants on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.
enjoy your plants at the height of their season.

GESNERIADS (African Violets, Gloxinias, etc.) Michael Ludwig
feed, feed, feed — this is important to promote growth.
maintain pest control — spray with a non-oil base spray to prevent leaf damage.
protect plants from burning by providing some shade.
be careful to mist foliage in the morning or evenings on hot days.
water in the evenings, never in the mornings on hot days.
take cuttings for extra plants and for friends.
prolong the flower season by keeping spent blooms picked off.
be careful when watering on cloudy or hazy days; plants should not stay too wet nor should they dry out.

IRIS San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society
prepare beds for replanting tall-bearded iris after blooming.
work in humus, soil sulphur, and some decomposed manure.
allow surfaces of rhizomes to dry, and be exposed to the sunlight before replanting.
give a light dusting of soil sulphur on any cuts of a rhizome.
continue watering plants that are not being replanted. Give regular waterings to newly planted rhizomes — let dry between waterings.
check pest control; may use a systemic insecticide.
keep Siberians damp. Feed them camellia food for growh.
fertilize Japanese iris by adding camellia food to the water in which they are growing.
feed spurias with low-nitrogen fertilizer.
feed Louisianas with a balanced food, but wait until June to dig and transplant.

ORCHIDS Charlie Fouquette
spray and mist on hot dry days.
maintain pest control against red spider, mealybugs, and scale.
use malathion or other non-petroleum based sprays.
control snails with metaldehyde granules.
start high-nitrogen fertilizer on cymbidiums, a complete fertilizer on phalaenopsis (20-20-20); also on cattleyas. Note: if you use fir bark as potting medium, you might include a percentage of nitrogen in fertilizer (the fir bark absorbs nitrogen).
water cymbidiums heavily while in active growth.
keep exterior plant mixes moist — clay containers will dry out faster than plastic.
check glare and sun on plants; paint or install shade cloth for protection.
mist seedlings in mornings and evenings (should be dry before nightfall).
keep paphiopedilums moist but not wet.
keep good air movement in hot houses; change air if possible. An exhaust fan should suck air out and air in through a wet pad. A swamp cooler should push air in and across plants

and also have an exit point opposite the intake point.

shut off all heaters and pilot lights to keep unburned gases from blasting buds and flowers.

ROSES Frank Hastings

feed with a balanced fertilizer once a month. Water the day before, then again after feeding, if using dry fertilizer.

feed three tablespoons of liquid fish emulsion per gallon of water per bush two weeks after feeding dry balanced fertilizer.

apply liquid iron the last week of May.

spray weekly with Orthonex (a combination fungicide insecticide) to prevent mildew and rust. Completely saturate the top and bottom of every leaf as well as the buds, as thrips will enter buds before they open and discolor the blooms if not properly sprayed. Be sure to water the day before spraying to prevent leaf burn.

watch for spider mites, which are almost invisible, leaves turning yellow, white sediment under the leaves, signs of trouble; thoroughly wash under every leaf with a jet spray of water to dislodge. This is good to do weekly before your spraying, as a preventative.

apply 2 shovelsful of composted manure per bush in May to keep the bacteria in the soil active. Water the day before and after applying.

disbud for one bloom to a stem on Hybrid Teas and Grandifloras.

keep spent blooms pruned.

water at least twice a week.

VEGETABLES

plant leafy vegetables such as lettuce, endive, and spinach in locations which are partially shaded during the warm summer months.

plant seeds of beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, snap beans, summer squash, corn, and cucumber. If available, put in small plants of summer squash and cucumbers from the nurseries; they will produce crops sooner than those started from seeds.

fertilize vegetables growing in good soil (except corn, lettuce, and tomatoes) every three to four weeks, and those in poor soil, or those which must compete with roots of other plants, more frequently.

fertilize corn when 8 inches high and again when 18 inches tall.

fertilize lettuce once when half grown.

fertilize tomatoes once a month after fruit has formed and not before.

use a fertilizer blended for vegetables. Follow directions on the container for the amount and methods of application.

water in furrows, by flooding, or by drip irrigation, instead of sprinkling. Sprinkling can increase the amount of disease on some kinds of vegetables.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

plant summer annuals for color.

plant gladiolus bulbs for fall bloom.

remove dried bulb foliage and tie back other foliage to allow to dry naturally before removing.

feed azaleas and prune out dead wood.

invest in blooming perennials available in June — agapanthus, daylilies, Shasta daisies, etc.

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Atwater, CA 95301
2nd Thurs., Atwater Library Conf. Room
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Pres: John U. Rochester, Jr.
P.O. Box 6244
Silver Spring, MD 20906

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Barbara Wallace 298-7870
1075 Hayes Ave.
San Diego, CA 92103
4th Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

BALBOA PARK BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP
Pres: Mr. Thurlo Schindler 481-9302
648 Marsolan Avenue
Solana Beach, CA 92075
2nd Tues., Rm. 104, Casa del Prado,
7:30 p.m.

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Pres: Mrs. William Cooper 487-2278
12927 Guacamayo Court
San Diego, CA 92128
3rd Thurs., Glendale S&L, 1:30 p.m.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
Pres: Judy Harris 445-0445
926 Harbison Canyon Road
El Cajon, CA 92021

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Joan Stewart 277-9485
4996 Mt. Almagosa
San Diego, CA 92111
3rd Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Mrs. Anne Hedenkamp 422-2978
515 Second Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 92010
3rd Wed., Rohr Pk Manor, Sweetwater Rd.
Bonita, 1:00 p.m.

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO, INC.
Pres: Mrs. Ruth C. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanuel Street
San Diego, CA 92109
1st Mon. S.D. Zoo, Rondavel Rm., 11:30 a.m.

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Virginia Soderberg 582-7098
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego, CA 92120
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Barbara Perkins 435-8822
840 Balboa
Coronado, CA 92118
Twice annually at call of President,
1113 Adella Ave., Coronado, 7:30 p.m.

CROWN GARDEN CLUB, CORONADO
Mrs. Lance B. Massey 435-6507
700 Margarita Avenue
Coronado, CA 92118
4th Thurs., Coronado Library, 9:00 a.m.

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Opal Maletta 749-3485
P.O. Box 246
Valley Center, CA 92082
2nd Tues. (except July and August)
Valley Center Community Hall
Lilac Road and Valley Center Road
Valley Center, CA 1:00 p.m.

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Kay Gray
561-4192
8124 Royal Park Lane
El Cajon, CA 92021
1st Sun., various gardens, 2:00 p.m.

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Joseph C. McCormick 747-1366
1013 North Midway Drive
Escondido, CA 92027
3rd Fri., Joslyn Senior Center 1:00 p.m.

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Miss Cynthia Drake 271-8933
11121 Saunders Court
San Diego, CA 92131
4th Tues., Wells Rec Center
1235 E. Madison, El Cajon, CA 7:30 p.m.

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. Dale McNeice 723-9515
P.O. Box 1702
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Last Thurs. each month except 3rd Thurs.
Oct., Nov., Dec., St. Peter's Church 10 a.m.

FLEURS de LEAGUE, LA JOLLA
Pres: Mrs. Lee Monroe 222-8199, 226-8881
851 San Antonio Place
San Diego, CA 92106
2nd Mon., Home of Members, 10:30 a.m.

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Dolores Smith 464-2457
7443 Orien Avenue
La Mesa, CA 92041
2nd Mon. 4975 Memorial Drive
La Mesa, CA 92041, 9:30 a.m.

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Jim Buchanan 442-7037
233 Noden Street, El Cajon, CA 92020
3rd Thurs. 7 p.m. Home Savings,
396 No. Magnolia St., El Cajon, CA 7:00 p.m.

HERB SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Helen Chandler 745-7713
151 Gayland No. 51
Escondido, CA 92027
2nd Sat. (Except July and August)
Home of members, 11:00 a.m.

THE HOYA SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL, INC.
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ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Mrs. Haruko Crawford 465-3046
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley, CA 92077

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Mrs. Haruko Crawford 465-3046
10411 San Carlos Drive
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4th Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 278-5689
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego, CA 92123

INDOOR CITRUS AND RARE FRUIT SOCIETY
Pres: Walter Doty (415) 948-3171
176 Coronado Avenue
Los Altos, CA 94022

INTERNATIONAL AROID SOCIETY
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11691 SW 93 Street
Miami, FL 33176

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert H. Van Kirk 459-2825
7821 Boulevard Place
La Jolla, CA 92037
3rd Tues., La Jolla Woman's Cl., 1:30 p.m.

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Thomas M. Early 460-7831
5705 Urban Drive
La Mesa, CA 92041
3rd Thu., La Mesa Woman's Club
5220 Wilson St., La Mesa 1 p.m.

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. Lionel U. Ridout 296-0667
3880 Henry Street
San Diego, CA 92110
3rd Mon., Home of members, 10:30 a.m.

LATE BLOOMERS
Co CH Cynthia Jackson
23500 Bell Bluff Truck Trail
Alpine, CA 92001
4th Tues., home of members 9:30 a.m.

NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY, INC., USA
Sec: Galen L. Goss
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Annandale, VA 22003

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Dale Reece (619) 757-5905
352 Leeward Court
Oceanside, CA 92054
222 Jefferson St., Vista, CA Fri. 7:00 p.m

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Druscilla C. Luers 439-3677
1635 Mt. View Avenue
Oceanside, CA 92054
3rd Sat. Ecke Bldg., Quail Gardens
Encinitas, CA 1:00 p.m.

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA
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11211 Del Diablo Street
San Diego, CA 92129

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ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB, SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mr. John E. Miller 460-8756
1302 Helix Street, No. 52
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3rd Fri., Rm 104, Casa del Prado 7:30 p.m.
Every 2 months starting Jan.

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanuel Street
San Diego, CA 92109
2nd Mon., Sep. thru Jun., 1:00 p.m.
Pacific Beach Community Center

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Valley Center, CA 92082

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Ted Pinger 436-2326
457 E. Glaucus
Leucadia, CA 92024
2nd Fri., Vista Senior Citizen Center
7:30 p.m.

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Kimberly Snedden
223-3806
4423 Alhambra Street
San Diego, CA 92107
2nd Wed., Westminister Presby. Church
Talbot & Canon, 10:00 a.m.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S HORTICULTURE AND LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION (PWHLA)
Pres: Karen Kees 566-3851
P.O. Box 3424
San Diego, CA 92103
4th Wed., Jan., Mar., May, Sep; 1st Wed Nov.

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. John Rainsford
Hort. Ch: Corrine Gruenwald
P.O. Box 1696
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067
2nd Tues., Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club
Avenida de Acadias, Rancho Santa Fe
7:30 p.m.

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Wendell W. Bemis 465-6834
7808 Lake Adlon Drive
San Diego, CA 92119
4th Tues., Home of Members, 9:30 a.m.

SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURISTS
Pres: Miss Cynthia Drake 271-8933
11121 Saunders Court
San Diego, CA 92131
4th Mon., Casa del Prado Rm. 104, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Mr. Stan Childs 583-0562
P.O. Box 40037
San Diego, CA 92104
2nd Sun., Casa del Prado, 1:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, INC.
Dr. Herbert A. Markowitz
224-8552
876 Armada Terrace
San Diego, CA 92106

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Mitchell Gos 422-8557
639 First Ave., Chula Vista, CA 92010
1st Thurs., Byzantine Catholic Church
2235 Galahad Rd., Serra Mesa, 7:45 p.m.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Martin Mooney 427-6796
97 K Street, Chula Vista, CA 92011
2nd Sat., Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Cynthia Drake 271-8933
11121 Saunders Court
San Diego, CA 92131
3rd Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mike Angelo (619) 729-3766
4910 Neblina Drive
Carlsbad, CA 92008
2nd Thurs., Palmquist School
1999 California St., Oceanside 7:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Leslie Pickford 278-1083
5350 Via Bello
San Diego, CA 92111
4th Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. David Reid 723-7996
31970 Rockinghorse Road
Escondido, CA 92026
1st Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Beverly Decker 469-9975
7430 Stanford Ave., La Mesa, CA 92041
2nd Mon., Fellowship Hall, Christ United Methodist Church, 3295 Meade, 12 noon

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Milton D. Turner 224-0955
2674 Willow Street
San Diego, CA 92106
2nd Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Donald Callard 438-9409
7146 Argonauta Way
Carlsbad, CA 92008
3rd Thurs., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Bob Matlock 423-0213
1333 New Chatel Drive
San Diego, CA 92154
2nd Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Jim Zemcik (714) 551-3264
15442 Orleans Circle
Irvine, CA 92714
2nd Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GESNERIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Jim Moran
4534 Osprey Street
San Diego, CA 92107
1st Thurs., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Dorothy Driscoll 463-6700
6338 Lake Athabaska Place
San Diego, CA 92119

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Coe Applegate 463-3555
3976 Agua Dulce Blvd.
La Mesa, CA 92041
3rd Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Jan Netusil (Mary)
753-1044
912 Emma Drive
Cardiff, CA 92007
4th Wed., Ecke Family Bldg.
Quail Gardens, Encinitas, 10 a.m.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Michael Ludwig 461-6906
7007 Mt. Vernon Avenue
Lemon Grove, CA 92045
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, Rm. 104,
7:30 p.m.

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey 429-6198
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego, CA 92154

SOUTHWEST GROUP, JUDGES COUNCIL
Chr. Mrs. Edwin R. Gould 475-8996
2111 Rachael Avenue
San Diego, CA 92139
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. C.R. Bowman 273-7937
3927 Sequoia Street
San Diego, CA 92109
1st Sat., Feb., Apr., Jun., Sep., Nov.
10 a.m. Quail Gardens Meeting Room
Quail Gardens Rd., Encinitas

SUN HARBOR BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Barney Gonsalves (619) 222-4254
4103 Tennyson Street
San Diego, CA 92107
4th Wed. Recreation Hall, Holy Trinity Church
2083 Sunset Cliffs Blvd., Ocean Beach

THE WATER LILY SOCIETY
Pres: Dr. Kirk Strawn (301) 662-2230
c/o Charles B. Thomas, Secretary
P.O. Box 104
Buckeystown, MD 21717-0104
Meeting 19-23, Aug. 1987, Denver Co.

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Dorothy C. Carroll 578-1484
8304 Hydra Lane
San Diego, CA 92126
4th Thurs., La Jolla United Methodist
6063 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla 1:00 p.m.

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Edward Kelly 726-7789
30032 Disney Lane, Vista, CA 92084
1st Fri., at 222 Jefferson St., Vista
Senior Service Center, 12 noon

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

BENNETT'S GARDEN CENTER
Attn: Fran Vallera 454-4241
7545 Draper Ave., La Jolla, CA 92037

GRIGSBY FAMILY LANDSCAPE
Jim and Kathleen Grigsby
(619) 461-7732
7964 High St., La Mesa, CA 92041

HORTICULTURIST, LECTURER, AUTHOR
Bettie L. Furuta (619) 723-8678
2055 Rice Canyon Rd.,
Fallbrook, CA 92028

LAWSON VALLEY NURSERY
Clyde & Ann Wahl (619) 445-2934
3616 Rudnick Dr., Jamul, CA 92035

MASTER LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE
Robert Mayberry and Gary Rodriguez
(619) 276-6016
4351 Piper St., San Diego, CA 92117

SUNSHINE GARDENING
Ken Fernandes (619) 224-1930
3021 McCall, San Diego, CA 92106

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED: CALL 264-6769 or 232-5762

San Diego Floral needs help to do clerical work, mail magazines and renewal notices, work the computer, answer the phone, assist in the library, sell magazines, and build shelves and cupboards in the office.

Additional volunteers wanted to sell CALIFORNIA GARDEN at the Del Mar Fair June 18-July 5, two per watch from 10-2 p.m. and 2-6 p.m. daily. Admission tickets provided. Call 442-4242 with your best time and date.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-020)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Illustration from
Treasury of Flower Designs
by Susan Gaber
Dover Publications, Inc.

1987 DEL MAR FAIR
JUNE 18 - JULY 5

Flower & Garden SHOW

One of the most popular attractions at the Del Mar Fair each year is its acclaimed Flower and Garden Show. This year the show will highlight the theme of "Flowers and Gardens Through the Ages."

According to Show Superintendent Andy Mauro, the Fair is always anxious to attract more exhibitors. Exhibitors will vie for over $50,000 in prize money, prize ribbons, special trophies and recognition by almost one million expected Fair visitors.

Last year, San Diego Floral Association member Esther Barksdale won the coveted "Floral Designer of the Year" silver cup for her beautiful arrangements in the Flower and Garden Show.

Association members interested in the flower arranging, miniature arrangement or pressed flower project competition may pick up Premium Lists and entry forms from the Floral Association office or any county branch library, beginning April 1. Entry deadline is May 15.

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